



VARIOUS CHALLENGES ON WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDIAN POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

Women are Indian sexuality

INTRODUCTION

The Constitution's proposal is mentioned. In addition, there are basic rights, basic duties and guidance principles. In order to establish an equivalent society and state of women and men, women must have a position in the decision making phase. And this is why women's participation in politics will be very important so that they can play an important role in making decisions as a public representative. The main purpose of this research article is to show how the influence of women in modern age politics is.

The genre of women's participation in Indian politics did not flow in the same sector. Indian women have been found to be quite active in politics in the decades before independence. But after the independence, the Indian women lost interest in politics for various reasons. From the sixties, the women and women of India again became associated with the political process. However, the topic of women's participation in Indian politics is divided into the following two main stages.

The nationalist movement that was going on in India in the first three decades of the nineteenth century began with the addition of politics with Indian women. The social reform movement that took place at that time opened the door to women's education and on the other hand sought to disturb the prevailing social prejudice. However, the women who were involved in those movements were mainly from the elite community. In the early twentieth century, some women's associations were formed in Bengal, led by Nalini Dutt, Sarla Devi Chowdharani. On the other hand, some women's organizations were formed in Madras, such as the Wimans Indian Association (WIA, 1917), All India Women's Conference (AIWC, 1927). The purpose of these women's associations and organizations was to highlight the independent existence of women. As a result of these initiatives, women are increasingly participating in politics.

The participation of women in Indian politics began with the time of the Swadeshi movement, especially from the time of Gandhiji joining Indian politics. Responding to the call of Gandhiji's non-cooperation movement, thousands of Indian women from all levels set foot outside the house by responding to the call of the non-cooperation movement. They joined the procession, picked up the liquor shop, jailed and face sticks.

Many mothers have even been jailed for the children. The Indian women also assisted the armed fighters in various ways by sheltering the abusers, hiding secret weapons, providing the news to the revolutionaries, etc. Kalpana Dutt, Kankalata Barua, Pritilata Waddar, were seen directly involved in the plunder of Chittagong Arsenal. The Khadi movement of Gandhiji encouraged Indian women to become self-reliant. They abandoned foreign or mill sarees and worn to wear food.

In the midst of the pre-independence era and the post-independence era-the militant peasant movement took place in some places in India, such as the Tebhaga Movement (1-5) in Bengal, Telangana Movement in Andhra Pradesh (1-5). The women of the village actively participated in both movements. They formed the women forces and took the guerrilla war training.

In the pre-independence era, the enthusiasm of the Indian women that was noticed on various issues, the next two decades of independence fell somewhat. At this time, women paid more attention to household chores as before and their political participation was limited to some social welfare work. The women who were found in the cabinet were satisfied with the offices of health, social welfare, information and broadcasting. The women's associations who were running the team became the government's tail. Organizations like 'All India Women's Conference' (AIWC) breaks down due to dissatisfaction, party and other reasons. In the same way, the women of India abandoned the difficult place of politics in the aftermath of independence and returned to the ideals of 'service' as before.

The relative and independent role of women in the women's movement in India began from the sixties. That is why many people call this level of movement the third phase of the women's movement in India. At this stage, the political activities and organizational activities of Indian women increased drastically. Numerous women's organizations are formed in different parts of the country, whose task is to protest against the oppression of women, demanding equality in jobs, wages and social dignity.

An important indicator of determining the level of women's participation in politics is the participation of women in the general election. Various contradictory views can be heard

in this regard. For example, S. D. An article titled Women in the Electoral Process made by S. D. Muni states that the participation rate of Indian women in the general election is low. A similar statement is served in the book called Milbrath and Goel (L. W. Milbrath and M. L. L. Goel). The reason for women's participation in the elections is low, as it is said that Indian women are naturally conservative and traditional. On the other hand, Dr. Sangamitra Sen Chowdhury claimed in his Women and Politics: West Bengal that the level of participation in the general election in the general election was no less than that of men. She has shown that in the sixth Lok Sabha elections held in the year 6, the rate of votes given across the country was higher than men. Not only that, the rate of voting for female voters in rural areas is higher than in the urban areas in West Bengal. In other words, the tendency to not vote is higher among women in urban areas than rural women.

Another significant indicator of determining the level of women's participation in politics is the number and role of female members in the legislature. The number of female members in both the Central Legislative Assembly of India is quite low. The number of female representatives in the Lok Sabha has remained almost the same place since independence. This number has been below 5 percent along. I see the same image in the Rajya Sabha. It is also seen that the number of female representatives has never exceeded 5 percent limit. According to some, political parties are responsible for lowering the number of female members in the India parliament. Although political leaders have been uprooted with the equality of men and women, no party has opened the candidate in the Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly elections. The Congress party demanded equality for women in the Karachi session. Despite independence, the party said at least 5% of the candidates would be reserved for women in the first Lok Sabha elections. Needless to say, the Congress did not fulfill that promise.

The question of the participation of female members in the panchayat system regarding the participation of women in Indian politics is especially important. First, let's see that the position of West Bengal is stored in all levels of panchayat institutions in the current Panchayat Act of West Bengal under the 5th Amendment Act of the Constitution. This experimental system of widespread women's representation in public life has proved to be successful here. On the eve of the elections, the female candidates held meetings in hopes of public support, campaigning at the door. Such a change in grassroots politics has given women courage, social recognition and some power. Experience shows that female members are doing well in the management and service. They are regularly joining the members of the domestic activities and are performing many duties efficiently.

However, the participation of women in panchayat politics is not the same in all states. For example, there is a slight reluctance among women about joining the election level in the Panchayat level in Maharashtra. In general, the rate and quality of participation in the panchayat activities of the illiterate or illiterate women of the poor agricultural family are relatively below.

The number of women in the top organization of political parties is not sufficient. According to a statistics of 9, the number of women and men in the Congress Working Committee is 2 and 5 respectively. Of the 5 members of the BJP's National Working Committee, only 1 is female. Of the 12 members of the Central Committee of the CPI (M), only 1 is female. Of the 5 members of the National Working Committee of the CPI, only 2 are women. There are 5 women out of 5 people of the National Working Committee of Janata Party.

On September 12, the then Prime Minister H. D. Devgoura announced an important decision to improve the position of women in politics. At the same time, a constitution amendment bill containing a proposal to preserve one-third of the women's seats in the Lok Sabha and the Legislative Assembly submitted it to Parliament. When the bill was approved, 5% of the female MPs were in parliament, which means 5 in the Lok Sabha. In politics, the position of women would have reached a respectable state. But for an unknown reason, this bill has not finally turned into law, and despite the initiative several times, the female seat conservation bill remains incomplete. In fact, most of the male members of the legislature are not so interested in this. They know that if conservation is implemented as promised in the pre-enclosure episode, their number of seats will decrease. According to the Vice -President, political leaders spontaneously did not demand this conservation, for the vote.

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